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"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) *Tuesday*, FEBRUARY 25, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE PLOUGHMAN.

THE time has been, Mr. Editor, when the leaſt reflection caſt on the American name, would make my old blood boil with indignation. I deſpiſed no man on account of his country; but I poſſeſſed national pride enough to believe that the Americans were the moſt patriotic and magnanimous people in the world. A whig in the revolution (not a chimney-corner whig, Mr. Editor, for I carried my muſket through the whole of it) I thought I belonged to a nation whoſe ſpirit was untameable, and whoſe ſtrength was invincible. Do you believe, Sir, that the nature and diſpoſition of a whole people can materially change in the courſe of a few years? I preſume not. How, then, will you account for the aſtoniſhing alteration which is apparent in the national tone? To what cauſe will you aſcribe the preſent imbecility of America? I can anticipate your anſwer. You will tell me, that the American people know and feel their wrongs now, as they formerly did; and that they are as ready to reſent them; but that the government wants ſpirit—that the executive is tame and puſillanimous, and poſſeſſes not ability ſufficient to direct the energies of the people.

Taught by experience to view with diſtruſt the aſſertions and conjectures of zealous partizans, I have endeavoured to find ſome other reaſons for the preſent unpleaſant ſituation of our affairs; and I am almoſt induced to believe that party-ſpirit has ſo far wrought a change in the character of our nation, that patriotiſm is very nearly rooted out of it. I do believe, that, to put our country in a proper ſtate of defence, and to tax the people accordingly, would be a certain way for our preſent rulers to forfeit their places. I do not approve of giving *all the world for popularity*. I think a magiſtrate ought to do *right*, even at the hazard of offending the majeſty of the people. But, the difficulty is, the magiſtrate is as deſtitute of patriotiſm as the people; and would ſooner ſee his country ruined, than ſee himſelf deprived of the honors and emoluments of office.

A ſyſtem was formerly commenced in the United States, which favored ſomewhat of energy. It raiſed our taxes; and, conſequently, reduced its authors to the ſtation of private citizens. A contrary ſcheme (having a tame and ſervile ſpirit for its baſis) has ſince been adopted. Its projectors have had repeated proofs of the love and admiration of the people. With theſe facts ſtaring us in the face, Mr. Editor, let us not too cenſoriouſly treat our preſent adminiſtration.

You may anſwer, and, I confeſs, with ſome plauſibility, that, on the preſent ſituation of our affairs, the nation's will has been expreſſed, in memorials, in petitions, in toaſts, in orations, in ſongs, in our public prints, and even in the Congreſs of the union. Give me leave to tell you, ſir, that this is all *paper* and *word-of-mouth patriotiſm*, which, in times of difficulty, is not worth a ſingle farthing. Our country cannot be defended, without money. Of men, we have enough. But their exertions would be uſeleſs, without fortifications and ſhips. Theſe would coſt us an immenſe ſum. Could an adequate ſum be raiſed, without embroiling the country? Refer the queſtion to any claſs of people whatever, and the anſwer will cover you with ſhame and confuſion.

Amongſt the merchants of our ſea-ports, there is indeed, a ſpirit manifeſted, which augurs well: But on putting this ſpirit to the teſt, by an addreſs to the pocket, I muſt ſay, I very much fear it would undergo a very ſenſible depreſſion. Would our merchants, intereſted as they are, conſent to yield up the one half of their whole property, to defend the other half? Perhaps they might. I am leſs acquainted with them, than with any other claſs of people. But of the people in the country, and inland towns, I can ſpeak with confidence. Our farmers and thoſe who ſubſiſt on the profits ariſing from the ſale of their produce—and even men, who have amaſſed handſome fortunes by commercial purſuits, ſooner than expoſe one tenth part of their property for the protection of our rights, would conſent to the ſhutting of our ports, and the total ſuſpenſion of our trade and commerce, by which all would be impoveriſhed, and many totally ruined.

A PLOUGHMAN,
At his Fire-Side.

Miſcellany.

THE EX-BASHAW.

[The following letter accompanied the late Meſſage of the President to Congress.]

LETTER

From Achmet Baſhaw to the Preſident of the United States.

EXCELLENCE,

FOR nearly eleven years, I have been laboring under the weight of misfortune; but, notwithſtanding which, my diſtreſs was never equal to that which the actual combination of circumſtances has made it.

My reſidence was near Cairo, when there arrived in Alexandria, a brig, commanded by captain Hull, in company with general Eaton, who came recommended to Mr. Briggs, H. B. M. conſul, and enquired of him where I could be found.—My

place of abode being made known, a courier was diſpatched for Cairo, by order of the general, and on his arrival at Razid a ſecond one, which come to Cairo, directed to the Houſe of Turſuf Baſhaw, an officer of the Ottoman Porte, who received a letter in which he was requeſted to ſuffer me to paſs without interruption, in order that I might co-operate with the Americans to take Tripoli. Theſe tidings being communicated to me, cauſed me to reflect ſeriouſly, whether they could be true or not. All doubts were diſſipated by General Eaton meeting in Cairo my ſecretary, named Mahamed——to whom he conſigned another paper; and in company with two Malteſe arrived at Said, my place of reſidence, and delivered to me a diſpatch, urging me to leave that place immediately, in order that we might have a meeting (as happened) in the city of Damintur, where the general was made known to me, as one who had been ſent thither by your excellency for the conqueſt of the kingdom of Tripol. I engaged to go with him to Syracuſe, and alſo to keep myſelf ſecret, from which circumſtance, I was neceſſarily compelled to abandon all I poſſeſſed, and thus loſe my horſes, camels, &c. Previous to my leaving Damintur, general Eaton aſſured me the peace would never be made, unleſs I was placed in my *own ſeat* (throne) and often ſwore by himſelf, that he would never take me from where I was for the ſole purpoſe of making the conqueſt.

I did not, however, fail to ſuggeſt to the general, that in caſe Juſſuf Baſhaw ſhould actually remain conqueror, what part he would take in my favor, as I ſhould not be able to remain any longer in the Turkiſh dominions. I was anſwered, if the combinations of war ſhould prove favorable to Juſſuf Baſhaw, that a penſion ſhould be granted me, ſufficient to maintain my family and ſuite; the people and money demanded by me, to effect this object (for ſuch a movement) were ready; and that I had better expedite my ſecretary to capt. Hull, to inform him, that the general had come to conduct me from Upper Egypt to Syracuſe, but that I could not truſt myſelf at ſea in the manner he had. My envoy having executed his commiſſion, arrived firſt in Syracuſe, and afterwards in Malta, in conſequence of the abſence of captain Hull from the firſt (place) and whom he afterwards found in the ſecond (Malta) and executed his embaſſy: he was anſwered by the ſame (Hull) that every thing I could poſſibly want was ready, and in fact, there was ſent me a veſſel, laden with ſupplies and proviſions, accompanied by the brig commanded by capt. Hull, which arrived at Bomba, delivering to the general and myſelf a diſpatch (to him directed) from the commodore, in which he renders Hull reſponſible for every thing I might want: I then aſked for cannon, powder, and other warlike ſupplies, and was anſwered that a frigate was hourly expected, and that they would be ſent to me. I afterwards left Bomba, in company with General Eaton, and we purſued our route towards Derne, arriving near it in twelve hours. Such a voyage made me extremely happy, as well as all my people, while the manner in which we were treated by the general, excited univerſal admiration; his dignified ſoul (conduct) merits applauſe. We were ſcarcely on the twelfth hour of our voyage, when we ſaw a ſchr. which brought us two pieces of cannon, and nothing more. After an attack of two hours in which all the troops applaud and admire the courage of general Eaton, Derne was taken (as the people of that country were much in our favor) and in which attack the general was wounded in the hand.

After the capture of the city, we received from the chiefs of the brigands, letters offering to join us. After ten days a troop of cavalry and infantry (of the enemy) advanced; they were twice broken and put to flight by us. We now aſked from the ſchr. which had been ſent us, people and arms, while there remained a reſpite and peace, and were waiting an anſwer reſpecting our demand for people and arms, in order that we might go and take Bengaza and Tripoli; in the mean time arrived a frigate which we ſuppoſed had brought us people, but ſhe landed a Turkiſh ambaſſador from Juſſuf Baſhaw, who informed the general of the alliance of Juſſuf Baſhaw with your excellency; ſaying that the ſaid Baſhaw would reſtore my family, and that your excellency would give me in the name of the United States a penſion. The ſame evening of the arrival of the frigate, the general informed me, that I muſt embark with all my people; and thus was again compelled to abandon all I poſſeſſed—The general having prevented the Turkiſh ambaſſador from landing, and thus we parted for Syracuſe, where we found the whole ſquadron.

I daily expected my family, when finally I was told that he (the Baſhaw) would not let them go; having thus broken his word I demanded of the general, to be replaced in my own country, which was alſo denied me, ſaying that he had no orders to that effect from your excellency, and it is thus I find myſelf in this country with the ſmall penſion of two hundred dollars per month, and on which ſum I am to ſupport myſelf with a number of people. Such a ſtate of things makes me feel that the weight of misfortune has only increaſed, and for the firſt time am completely abandoned, and by a great nation; I therefore fling myſelf on the mercy of your excellency, who under the influence of juſt laws, will not fail to render me that juſtice which oppreſſion and misfortune entitle me to.

With the hope of an early reply from your excellency, I remain, &c. &c. &c.

ACHMET BASHAW.

Son of Ali Bashaw, &c. &c.

Syracuse, *Aug. 5th*, 1805.

His Excellency the Preſident of the United States of America.

Political.

A full-length Picture.

[We copy the following intereſting document from the *Alexandria Advertiſer*. With this proteſt entered at full length on the journals of the Senate, the President and his ſlaves, are welcome to all the conſolation they can derive from the ſervile complimentary reſolutions of the General Aſſembly. Edit. Bal.]

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

IN SENATE,

January 20, 1806.

Philip Doddridge, Eſq. one of the members of this Houſe, entered the following proteſt, againſt the reſolution relative to the Preſident of the United States, which was agreed to by the Houſe, on Monday the 6th inſtant, to wit:

The diſſent of Philip Doddridge, in Senate, to the reſolutions, "declaring the confidence of the General Aſſembly, in the wiſdom, virtue and firmneſs of the Preſident of the United States, and its readineſs, whenever Congreſs ſhall direct, to join in a conteſt with any nation," &c. and alſo to the preamble to the reſolution.

This diſſentient proteſts againſt ſo much of the ſaid reſolution as declares the confidence of the General Aſſembly, in the wiſdom, virtue and firmneſs of the Preſident:

1ſt. Becauſe, by the conſtitution of the United States, the power to appoint a preſident, is given to the electors of the ſeveral ſtates, and not to the ſtates; and the power of removal, to the proper authorities of the general government; and, conſequently, the right to judge of the preſident's virtues or vices as a man, and of his qualifications as a public officer, belongs to the electors as incident to the power of appointment, while to judge officially of his official conduct, belongs to the proper authorities, as incident to the power of removal; whence it follows, that ſo far as the terms *wiſdom, virtue and firmneſs*, are intended by the reſolution, to apply to the Preſident, either as an individual or as preſident, the General Aſſembly are not delegated to apply them, nor can they expreſs an official opinion. This diſſentient, therefore, proteſts againſt the waſting of time and the public money in paſſing reſolutions founded on no legitimate authority, and which, in his opinion, can have no other tendency than, for a while, to hide from public view the vices of a character already too apparent to be concealed.

2nd. Becauſe the endowment of wiſdom, virtue and firmneſs, ſo far as this diſſentient can diſcern, are not in truth poſſeſſed by the gentlemen who is now preſident; and this diſſentient proteſts againſt ſo much of the reſolution as attributes them, for the following reaſons and arguments:

It is juſtly ſaid, that to be wiſe, is to poſſeſs a "luminous perception of truth with the faculty to make the beſt uſe of it;"

and although a luminous perception of truth may be enjoyed by this gentleman, yet that he does not poſſeſs the faculty to make the beſt, or even a good uſe of it, this diſſentient thinks is fully evinced by the following facts :

In 1782, when the people of the ſtates had neither experienced thoſe party diſſentions, nor known theſe intolerant principles which now agitate them : when the honeſt opinions of our ſtatesmen were communicated without diſguiſe ; at a time too when the gentleman who is now Preſident enjoyed the advantages of ripened years, and long and various experience, he perceived, and in "the notes on Virginia" maintained this truth ; that becauſe the executive and judiciary officers of Virginia were appointed by the legiſlature, and held their ſalaries at its will, "all the powers of government, legiſlative, executive and judiciary, reſulted to the legiſlative body ;" and "that the concentrating theſe in the ſame hands is preciſely the definition of deſpotic government :" but notwithſtanding the perception of this truth, did, as Preſident, approve an act of Congreſs, the paſſing of which he adviſed, aboliſhing the offices of ſixteen judges, who held their appointments under the conſtitution during good behaviour ; the conſequences of which act was, as this diſſentient ſuppoſes, that the judiciary powers of the United States "reſulted to the legiſlative body," which in part, 'is preciſely the definition of deſpotic government.'

At the ſame period, 1782, this gentleman perceived the truth of that policy which would deny to a foreigner an admiſſion to the rights of citizenſhip among us : and maintained in his "notes on Virginia" that it was "better to carry our proviſions and materials to workmen abroad, than to bring them to the proviſions and materials, and with them their pernicious manners and principles ;" but ſo far from making any uſe of this truth after he became preſident, approved laws admitting aliens to the rights of citizenſhip on eaſier terms, and upon a ſhorter reſidence than were before required of them.

From the "Notes on Virginia," it further appears, that this gentleman in 1782, perceived this ſelf-evident *truth*, "that as the actual habits of our countrymen attached them to commerce," our commerce and coaſts ought to be defended, by fleets as ſtrong as the weaker nations of Europe holding poſſeſſions in our neighborhood "can detach :" "That the ſea is the field on which we ſhould meet an European enemy," and "that on that element it is neceſſary we ſhould poſſeſs ſome force, and yet was ſo far from making a proper uſe of this *truth*, that, when a private citizen, he condemned the uſe of it by the late preſident ; and when he had attained to that office himſelf, at a time when thoſe diſputes with Tripoli, which ended in war, were depending, deemed it expedient to diſpoſe of all the public armed veſſels, which an act of the former adminiſtration authoriſed the preſident to ſell, when he ſhould deem it proper, and within a few days before the commencement of that war, adviſed and executed a meaſure for diſbanding a large proportion of the marines, by the laws of the paſt adminiſtration ordered to be retained in ſervice, whoſe places he was compelled to ſupply by an almoſt immediate enliſtment.

This gentleman's want of wiſdom, as preſident, is further evinced, by the omiſſion to repair our heavieſt frigates and equip them for the Mediterranean ſervice, during the two firſt years of a war with Tripoli, when their ſervices were conſtantly neceſſary and demanded by the commodore ; by his order appointing a time for the ſailing of theſe frigates for the Mediterranean ; and his omiſſion to aſcertain their unfitneſs until the time had arrived ; by his order diſpatching the frigate Adams, with her full complement of men, proviſions and guns, without her gun carriages, to notify the commodore of the condition of the others ; by his advice to congreſs to erect dry docks for the navy ; and by his communications reſpecting "a mountain of ſolid rock ſalt, one hundred and eighty miles long, and 45 miles wide," ſaid to be ſituated ſomewhere in Louiſiana, without one "ſhrub or tree" upon it.

If the term *virtue* in the reſolution is intended to mean moral and political integrity, one ſingle tranſaction of this gentleman's life renders his deſtitution of this quality apparent to this diſſentient's underſtanding ; this he begs leave to ſtate, paſſing by all thoſe other numerous circumſtances which have weight on his mind.

On the 6th day of September, 1799, when one James Thompſon Callender was engaged in writing a book, called the *Proſpect before us*, libelling the private and public reputation of the deliverer of this country, general Waſhington, and of Mr. Adams, then preſident, a book containing ſuch foul and baſe calumnies as have perhaps never been equalled by the wickedneſs of the worſt men in the moſt corrupt times, the now preſident wrote a a letter to him in which are theſe words : "Mr. Jefferſon (a relative by that name) is here and directs his agent to call on you with this and pay you 50 dollars on account of the book you are about to publiſh ; when it is out be ſo good as to ſend me 2 or 3 copies and the reſt only when I ſhall ſend for them ;" and on the 6th day of October following, when that book was nearly printed, wrote to Mr. Callender another letter, in which are theſe words : "I thank you for the proof ſheets you enclоſed me ; ſuch papers cannot fail to produce the beſt effect. They inform the thinking part of the nation, and theſe again ſupported by the tax-gatherers as their vouchers, ſet the people right." The writer of the "Proſpect before us" was fined and impriſoned for the publication of that book, and the preſident having attained to his office, ordered the fine to be refunded without any appropriation by law. This diſſentient's concluſions from theſe facts may be very erroneous indeed, but he cannot reſolve that the preſident is virtuous, without prohibiting the term, and with it the cleareſt convictions of his own underſtanding.

If firmneſs conſiſts in that ſtability of character which enables us to purſue the purpoſes of our own minds, in a conformity of actions with principles, then it ſeems to this diſſentient that moſt of the reaſons urged againſt the Preſident's wiſdom and virtue are concluſive againſt his firmneſs ; he who believes in the neceſſity of a navy, and yet oppoſes its eſtabliſhment, and when eſtabliſhed deſtroys or weakens it ; and when preſſed by the public emergencies to reſtore it, replaces it with gun-boats, in the diſſentient's opinion, has not the firmneſs to acknowledge a paſt error, and his opinion is the ſame reſpecting him, who adviſes againſt the admiſſion of foreign manufacturers into this country, yet renders more eaſy their admiſſion to citizenſhip ; who deplores the ſubmiſſion of the judiciary to the legiſlative body, yet adviſes and compels that ſubmiſſion ; who could compliment the "Proſpect Before Us," and afterwards in an inaugural addreſs eulogiſe the character of General Waſhington in a manner as univerſal as the mind can conceive and the tongue declare : in ſhort, in this diſſentient's opinion there is no weakneſs more deplorable than that which diſables a great man to be conſiſtent with himſelf at any two periods of his life.

[Remarks on the preamble neceſſarily omitted.]

Editor's Cloſet.

Correction.

We were miſtaken in aſcribing to *Martin G. Schuneman*, the ſpeech on the Militia bill, inſerted under our Congreſs-head, laſt week. The ſpeech was delivered by Mr. MASTERS, of this ſtate.—We ought to beg Mr. Schuneman's pardon ; for he was never ſuſpected of making a ſpeech in all his life, until we erroneouſly accuſed him of it.

Armſtrong.

The late conduct of this minister at the French court, has ſilenced even the democratic editors. But *one* (and this one hardly knows the difference between right and wrong) has hazarded the aſſertion, that he is "diſtinguiſhed for his *fidelity* to the intereſts of his country."

On the marriage of Mr. FOSTER FORT, to Miſs BETSEY JUSTICE, in North-Carolina, we may, with a ſmall alteration, apply the lines of the poet—

"He's double arm'd, who hath his quarrel juſt."

With *Juſtice* on his ſide,
He's doubly *Fort*-ified.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE PLOUGHMAN is ſingular in his opinions. But the preſs is free ; and my paper is open to candid diſcuſſion.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

Extract from the Miscellaneous Companion, by William Matthews.

MAXIMS AND THOUGHTS.

WITHOUT the devotion of the heart, in religious performances, there is no avail; without it all external ſanctity, and the moſt pompous outward ſolemnities, are altogether void of dignity, and no more to be accounted of than empty and vain amuſements.

The privilege of a ſimple and private worſhip, in the temple of a man's own boſom, is no new doctrine; it ſubſiſted before temples, or altars, the works of men's hands, were made:—

Before there were any external forms of devotion, or any fixed hours for aſſembling together to call on the name of the Lord; it was the appointed ſimple worſhip of Adam in paradiſe;—the divine principle of it had doubtleſs been co-exiſtent with the earlieſt intelligent creation: and on account of its own eternal fitneſs, it muſt endure forever.

Improvement.

FROM THE TRENTON FEDERALIST.

Important Diſcovery.

DOCTOR DEXTER, of Boſton, has diſcovered as is ſuppoſed the *Egyptian Cement*, that will reſiſt water, and ſome perſons imagine, fire. The firſt attempt he made was for the purpoſe of preventing the water running into his houſe by the ſides of the chimneys. He made a common *water pail* full of ordinary lime and ſand mortar, and added thereto one pound of brown ſugar, which after it had diſſolved in the mortar rendered it ſo ſoft as to prevent its uſe for upwards of two hours, after which period it began gradually to ſtiffen. He then plaſtered round the chimneys on the roof of his houſe, and in two or three days afterwards he found it ſo hard that it was with very conſiderable difficulty he drove a nail into it with a hammer. It has effectually reſiſted the water and kept his roof tight.

The next experiment he made was the covering of an old wooden houſe, that was ſo bad my informant told me, the owner was about to pull it off and cover it anew. I ſaw and examined the houſe myſelf ſome months after it had been done. It has been found too upon calculation to be much cheaper to cover a houſe in this way, than by giving it a coat of white paint. The houſe I mentioned had been clap-boarded, or one board projecting in a ſmall degree over the other, and the lath nailed on ſlant-wiſe, if I may uſe the expreſſion, to enable the mortar when put on to curl round it; they had thrown on to it when the mortar was firſt put on and while ſoft, a fine gravel, which made the whole reſemble one ſolid piece of ſtone. The covering appeared to me to be as hard as ſtone, and I obſerved a great number of houſes in Boſton, Salem, and in the country round, done in the ſame way.

It is ſince found that molaſſes will anſwer as well, except that it changes the color of the mortar which ſugar will not. In covering houſes with tile or ſlate molaſſes is preferred.

It is alſo found ſufficient to take a quart of molaſſes to a buſhel of mortar, or thereabouts; the mortar muſt be made at leaſt two hours before it can be uſed.

I have ſuch confidence in the *Cement* that I intend to cover a houſe I am building at Powles-Hook with it.

Yours, &c.

ANTH. DEY.

Literary Notices.

MAGAZINE.

WE have received the firſt number of a "*Monthly Magazine, comprehending Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, Morality, Religion, and other uſeful and intereſting matter*"—publiſhed at Danbury, Conn. by J. C. Gray & Co. A number, conſiſting of 32 octavo pages, is to be iſſued the laſt week of every month—price, one dollar and fifty cents a year. From what we have ſeen of the work, we are induced to recommend it to the patronage of our friends. Subſcriptions will be received at the Balance-Office, where the firſt number may be ſeen.

NATIVE POETRY.

IN a few days we ſhall iſſue propoſals for publiſhing a ſmall volume of original poems, by the late Mr. William Lake. As the pieces poſſeſs much merit, and are intended to appear in a neat dreſs, it is hoped the work will meet with encouragement.

Selections.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

From Waſhington,
1st Mo. 23*d*, 1806.

Friend Relf,

YESTERDAY morning friend Sloan's reſolution, was again called up. The Virginia Adonis, called emphatically Beau Dawson, moved for a poſtponement, but gave no good reaſon. Thy man Leib was oppoſed to poſtponement: Ray of Tenneſſee for it: friend Taggart for it, who ſaid he was also oppoſed to the reſolution, as he tho't the impoſition of a tax would not ſtop the evil. Fiſk was againſt the poſtponement and in favor of the reſolution—What, ſaith he, do we complain that our brethren are impreſſed by the Britiſh and held in cruel bondage, while we [Chriſtians too, friend Relf,] ſcruple not to tear huſband from wife, brother from ſiſter, children from parents, and bring here to ſlavery for life?—Elmer was oppoſed to poſtponement—The poſtponement was loſt, 35 only for it.

Friend Dana ſaid he conſidered the ultimate force of the reſolution to amount to this, a reproof or approbation of the conduct of South-Carolina—he did not introduce the reſolution; but as it was before the Houſe he ſhould express his diſapprobation by voting in favor of the reſolution. Alſton thought the ultimate force of the reſolution amounted to this; whether or not Congreſs would commence a new revenue ſyſtem that ſhould operate only on one ſtate. And now, friend Relf, hearken to the profound argument of that profound man the profound Willis Alſton—If a tax of ten dollars be impoſed on ſlaves hereafter imported, the price of thoſe ſlaves will be enhanced; the purchaſers will wiſh to get the worth of their money; hence they will make them do ſo much the more ſervice, and treat *them with ſo much the more ſeverity*; for *this reaſon* he hoped gentlemen who were on the ſide of *humanity* would vote againſt the reſolution. This argument, fit only to be ſcorned by children, was uſed by this *humane* member of Congreſs.

Friend J. C. Smith ſaid he could not add to the luminous diſplay of eloquence and argument by his friend from Delaware—he roſe to make ſome reply to the gentleman from Georgia [Early]—That gentleman had called members to point to a ſingle ſtate whoſe conſtitution forbad the introduction of ſlaves—the conſtitution of Connecticut commenced its exiſtence nearly two hundred years ago, when ſuch a ſubject could not have been contemplated; but the ſtate has never admitted a ſlave into its boſom—He believed Georgia participated in this traffic, and that veſſels loaded with ſlaves landed their ſable ſwarms on either ſide the Savannah—Early explained—he ſaid he intended the challenge for the gentleman from Delaware, to ſhew any part of the conſtitution of that ſtate prohibiting ſlavery. He ſaid the fact was not ſo: the gentleman had miſtaken; there is no port belonging to South-Carolina on the Savannah—yet he would neither conceal nor deny that Georgia participated in this trade. But it is to that gentleman's neighbors and friends, to the people of New-England, to whom they were indebted for the extenſion of this traffic. The people of New-England are ſhip owners and navigators; they furniſh the means of carrying on this buſineſs—Dana ſaid the gentleman from Georgia was partly right—there are ſome ſuch characters in a part of New-England; but we have in New-England moſt ſevere laws againſt them—when detected they never eſcape puniſhment—to prevent detection they fly to the Southward where they can be encouraged—ſuch characters cannot ſtay at the northward—But it is not among our friends and neighbors they are to be found; yet if the gentleman from Georgia wiſhes to know in what part of New-England they may be found, I would refer him to a gentleman from Rhode-Iſland [looking at Gen Staunton] whom I ſee oppoſite me on the other ſide of the houſe; though I am happy to ſay that gentleman is himſelf an enemy to this traffic—Gen. Staunton ſaid he believed there were now but few ſuch characters in Rhode-Iſland.

Smilie ſpoke ſome time in favor of the reſolution; as alſo friend Southward again, whom however I could not well hear—[I obſerved in the gallery ſeveral of the frail (or foul) of the fair ſex. I turned my eyes to father Sloan, and was "more or leſs" grieved to ſee, what I actually, truly, plainly and honeſtly did ſee, that reverend gentleman turning his eyes (in pity, or wantonneſs) to thoſe by whom many ſtrong men are ſlain; whoſe houſe is the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death—But this *entre nous*; yet thou mayeſt inform friend Sloan of it, after the ſeſſion, the firſt time thou ſeeſt him in thy market ſelling green peas, young turnips, &c. as I am informed he doth, conſtantly between ſeſſions]

A tall column of fleſh and bone by the name of Moore of S. Carolina, roſe and ſcolded ſome time, but did no harm; after which the queſtion was taken, and there appeared 79 in favor of the reſolution.

The committee rose and the house took up the resolution. Clark called for the ayes and nays—He spoke about as long as he did at the trial of Judge Chase, and said he never would consent to the right of Congress to censure the acts of individual states.

The ayes and nays were then taken: Ayes NINETY: the *twenty five* Noes were, Alston, Bedinger, Butler, J. Campbell, Casey, Clark, Crowninshield, Dawson, Earle, Early, Elliot, Garnet, Merion, M—. [I could not hear the name] M'Creery, Meriwether, Moore, of S. Carolina, T. M. Randolph, Ray, of Tennessee, Stanford, [or Sanford] C. Smith, Spalding, J. W. Thompson, D. R. Williams, Winns.—Friend Taggart did not vote, and several others.

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

This day in the morning Varnum called up his bill for authorizing a detachment of the militia of the United States. J. C. Smith in the chair. The bill underwent several amendments. "Two *millions* of dollars be and hereby *is*" was a grammatical blunder of friend Varnum. Bidwell whispered to him to move an amendment, and insert *are* instead of *is*; Varnum tho't of it a while, and moved the amendment, which was carried. *Their* in one place was made the relative of *part*. G. W. Campbell thought it would read better to say *parts*, and moved the addition of an s: 34 only were for thus making good grammar. A tall slim member from New Jersey, whose name I do not know, thought the difficulty might be overcome by saying *its* instead of their, but no gentleman seconded the motion. Varnum's bill passed to a third reading for money: he is a gentleman not favored with that early education, which might have prevented him from the use of such expressions as "there *is* no *data*," &c.

Up rose together that Smilie and one Stanford, and each begun to speak.—The Speaker said he knew not which rose first—they must both sit down and the first up should be first heard.—Each tried to make the other yield, gradually sitting: at length they were both bottomed, when friend Talmage rose and disappointed both, [a laugh.] Soon rose Dawson, and moved for the order of the day on the report relative to fortifications, gun boats, 74's, &c. committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the union. The motion was carried, & old lady Gregg put in the *cheer*, as the Hon. Speaker calls it. With grace and maiden majesty rose delighting Dawson. The turtle shell comb deck'd his powder'd mane: 'his Sunday coat the old youth had on;' the under gallery was crouded with the surpassing beauty of the fair, which gave animation to this aged Paris. His speech was a studied, florid and energetic expression of the insults and outrages we have received, and of the propriety and necessity of making a bold stand in defence of ourselves and our rights, by agreeing to these resolutions. The first resolution was the appropriation of 150,000 dollars for the better fortification of our ports, &c. Clinton, of New York, tho't the sum allotted her inadequate; it would suffice for the fortification of N. York but in a small degree: such a sum was a burlesque—he wanted documents of the state of all our fortifications, that their exigencies might be known.

Thomas [N. Y.] tho't the sum inadequate, blanks, he said, ought to have been left for the committee of the whole to fill up—he moved to erase the 150,000, for the purpose of filling it with such other sum as might be thought proper.

N. Williams [N. Y] said the sum was not inserted by the committee for the purpose of fortifiing our harbors, but to repair and place in a better situation our fortifications.

Friend Ely spoke a considerable time—he had no predilection for the sum 150 000: the committee intended to leave it to the House, who might enlarge it as they tho't proper—he was ashamed when he considered the defenceless state of some of our ports, New York in particular—the city of New-York might be laid under contribution by a 74—in twenty-four hours that port, whence we receive 3 or 4 millions of our revenue, might be completely stopped.

Dawson said that 150 000 dollars was the estimate of the Secretary at War, as necessary for repairs, &c.

Early wished the committee to rise. The voting away of 150,000 dollars thus hastily was in itself very unprecedented. [Yet friend Relf, this very session 600,000 dollars were voted away without debate, to supply last year's deficiencies in the navy department] He disliked *this mode of defence altogether*—we may bankrupt the nation in *endeavoring to defend ourselves and not succeed at last*—he moved that the committee rise without leave to sit again.

Dawson again—we will defend—we must defend.

Jackson made a handsome speech for efficient measures—our honor, our interest, demand them—let us not delay—there is but one sentiment in the nation, let us have but one in the house.

Dana—seven weeks had elapsed, and the anxious nation are told of nothing done for them. The manly tone of firmness and descision which the Executive has exhibited, has excited the applause of all the considerate. Will not this house sustain him? Will they exhibit hostility to the measures he has recommended.

Nelson was loud and impotent—he wanted a report from the Secretary of War—shall we go to an enormous expence to guard against an imaginary evil? The Speaker desired the chairman to call Nelson to order. Nelson wanted to know what the question was, [a laugh.] He soon blew his blast and sat down.

Smilie was for the committee's rising. The house had already done something, which he hoped would be effectual—he wished certain things were *unlocked* and *exposed*—chairman told him not to [tell tales] meddle with what was not before the House.

The Speaker was for the committee's rising—He was not sent to Congress to obey the mandates of any President, he was opposed to the resolution. [This gentleman has been heard to say, that there ought not to be, or that he wished there were not a vessel in the United States of above 50 tons burden.]

Dawson said the Speaker had at *first* declared he would do nothing [in secret meeting I presume.]

Geo. Campbel was for the committee's rising and reporting progress, he was in favor of the resolution.

Smilie said he did not mean by *locked up* to refer to any thing done with closed doors, but *nothing had been done*—called to order.

Lyon said *nothing* had been done, *nothing* [the truth I believe is that the house in secret have carried some trifling measure, which they are as yet ashamed to submit to the indignation of their constituents.]

Elmer, in favor of the resolution, but against the committee's rising.

Fisk, in favor of the resolution, but for the rising, and reporting progress.

The committe rose and reported progress.

Early talked of moving to discharge the committee to-morrow, but I do not think he will succeed—I think the resolutions will be all carried—that for building the 74's will have a struggle, but will I trust succeed by a small majority. I expect warm debating ere the subject is finished.

THINE.

From Washington.

1st Mo. 24th, 1806.

FRIEND RELF,

A petition to make Jersey [Pawles Hook] a port of entry, was read and referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

The bill made over again by Crowninshield, for extending the time of taking the oath and giving bonds in cases of drawback, passed to a second reading and was referred to the committee of the whole for the 2nd day of next week.

Beauty again graced the under gallery. Scarcely were the ladies seated, when old lady Gregg reported on a certain petition: the report stated, among other circumstances, that the petitioner "had cohabited with a certain Indian woman"—The gentlemen looked at the ladies—the ladies looked very grave—there was some stifled laughing. The report, I presume however, was not intended for the amusement of the ladies.

Early introduced with many imbecile observations, two resolutions, the purport of which was, to call on the president for information, respecting the present state of our fortifications, the expenses, the practicability of defending our ports by batteries; the annual expence of maintaining the fortifications, the expence of repairing them; and, the whole cost of the navy yards, cost of each frigate, expences of maintaining each navy yard, &c. &c. He introduced them with many remarks, few of which I can remember. The physical situation of some of our ports is such, that the expence of defending them will be beyond our resources—The people repose confidence in the wisdom of Congress, hence we must not go blindfolded; we must have all necessary knowledge of the subject, before we act—We must not misuse the confidence of our constituents, lest they withdraw that confidence as heretofore [5 years since, he meant]—The gentleman from Connecticut [Friend Dana] had asked us if we would not respect the advice of the President—there is something about that gentleman [D.] which, to use the language of Junius, even treachery will not trust—[This vulgar and ungentlemanly quotation, though made in haste, serves as a key in part to the mind of him that used it]—This 150,000 dollars for repairing fortifications, &c. is intended as a decoy to lead us on to further appropriations—It is by single beginnings we are led to burdensome expences—If I mistake not, the very house in which we now legislate is an awful warning of this: the fortifications already made are an awful warning: the appropriations for the navy already made are an awful warning.

J. C. Smith thought no one would object to the resolutions, but he was surprised the gentleman from Georgia had not before felt this want of information of which he now so much complains.

Friend Dana said it was unfortunate that gentlemen would not confine themselves to the reasonableness of the subject before them; that, for the want of argument they should appeal to the passions rather than the understanding of the house—It is of no consequence to the gentleman from Georgia or to the house what had been, or what now were his political sentiments; the house will attend only to the subject before them. I will not dishonor myself by retorting on the gentleman from Georgia, language of a similar or more severe kind, even if I could with truth, which I do not pretend.

Early regretted that the gentleman had misunderstood him—he alluded to the *manner* of his noticing the President's recommendations, not to the *matter*—he was far from having any intention of alluding to the gentleman's conduct.

Lyon said it would be three weeks before the president would be able to give the full information required to the house, and it would be three weeks more perhaps before the report can be printed; after which time will be required to consider—the very printing of such a voluminous production may cost 8000 dollars.

Early—Perhaps the whole information required can be given in one sheet of paper.

Dawson rose, spoke earnestly—This request is only for the purpose of delay—Do we not now *know* that our situation is such, that our fortifications must be repaired, and our ports put in a state of defence? This is the question, the next is, is the sum too large? Either gentlemen are determined to give it the go-by, or they are afraid to trust the executive, one of the two.

Early again—This project of defence is at least problematical.

Friend J. C. Smith wished to insert gun-boats; when enquiring into the cost and maintenance of frigates, the enquiry ought to extend to gun-boats.

Crowninshield would include them in the words frigates and other vessels.

Friend Quincy wished the expence of gun-boats—gun-boats of the same size and materials, he had been told, had cost in one place 12,000 dollars, in another 4,500 dollars—In the course of his remarks he called them a non-descript amphibious animal, that worked by *land* and water.

Crowninshield could not conceive how a gun-boat could be an animal. They were included in vessels.

Friend Quincy wondered the gentleman should feel so much *hurt* at the word gun-boat. We had always understood that they were *harmless* things.

Alston wished only for an estimate of the cost of the navy we now have.

Smilie wanted the whole naval expence from the commencement of the government.

The House refused the insertion of gun-boats—Early's resolutions were carried by a large majority.

Friend Elliot, with a handsome introduction, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for a list of the frigates and smaller vessels, the expence of repairing, manning, and annually supporting them, &c.—Carried.

Leib moved that when the House adjourned, it be till the second day of next week. Considerable debate on the question.—I feared they would debate the remainder of this day to know whether or not they should debate to-morrow. Leib's motion carried—pretence, to give the different committees time to sit, to *expedite business*. [Thou knowest they have 3 hours to spend each day in the House; the rest of the 24 is necessarily required for eating and sleeping, hence a day must be set apart.]

The House went into committee of the whole on Dawson's resolutions.

Conrad immediately moved that they should rise. Smilie spoke in favor of their rising, and they rose. [In and out five minutes, and nothing done.]

Gray moved a resolution, the purport of which was, to disqualify for a seat in the House, any member holding contracts with any of the officers of government, where the United States money was concerned.—Ordered to lie on the table.

THINE.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON CITY.

I have succeeded at last in obtaining a copy of the curious correspondence between our secretary of state and the Marquis de Casa Yrujo. You will undoubtedly share on its perusal in the sentiments of indignation it has excited here among Tyrians and Trojans—When it was known that the president had ordered an official notification to be served to the Marquis to leave the city, a few hours after his arrival in it, it was the general impression that the minister of Spain must have proved upon him some of those *heinous crimes*, which *alone*, according to the opinion of the best writers on the laws of nations, could justify a similar proceeding; but what has been our surprize when we have found out that the imprudent and hasty step of the president, had no other motive but that of the Marquis's having come as usual to Washington after a demand had been made for his recall at Madrid! And again, what has the astonishment of every one been when they discover that the only cause brought forward to solicit his recall is the long forgotten ridiculous mistake of Major Jackson? I do not speak of the ridiculous supposition of a right over the person of an ambassador, without an acknowledged, grounded motive, which could not be applied to the meanest of our citizens. Never was there such an infatuation! The fact is that the P. has got hold for his purposes of this miserable pretence: he attributes I understand to the Marquis the invincible difficulties he has met with at the court of Spain, on some pretensions generally acknowledged here as groundless and unsupported; and thus the administration cannot forgive him for having placed them under the painful necessity of *whispering* to congress the humiliating confession that the acquisition of the best part of West Florida, promulgated by them with so much exultation, for *obvious* motives, turns out a mere golden dream of their own making. By the observations contained in the Marquis's note in reply to the paragraph of the President's message, they anticipate with terror, that he could and probably he would let *at once the cat out of the bag* by propagating among the members, and others, *particulars* which it was *important to conceal*. As long as the Marquis remained in Philadelphia, the minds of our cabinet continued composed enough. The official communication verbally and by writing had been kept up between him and Mr. Madison, until the departure of the latter from Philadelphia, late in October. More, we understand they were in the habit of a frequent social intercourse, and that Mr. Madison even went to dine at the Marquis's country house. *Since that period no incident whatever had occurred*, which ought, or could reasonably alter the state of things; but as soon as the Marquis spoke of going to the seat of government, a complete change took place in the scene: a friend both to the administration and the Marquis was employed to prevail on him not to come down to the Federal City. The suggestion was warmly presented as the effect of personal friendship. The Marquis who had nothing to reproach himself with, not being able to conciliate the sudden transition from a former public and personal intercourse to the unexpected extinction of both, as it was also insinuated, came to Washington as he had in contemplation; and a few hours after his arrival received the following letter. Never was there a greater want of dignity, or a more glaring inconsistency! Rub your eyes and read:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
January 12th, 1806.

SIR,

In consequence of the just objections which your conduct has furnished against your continuance here, as the organ of communication on the part of his catholic majesty, it was signified at Madrid, in the month of April last, through the mission of the United States there, that the substitution of another was desired by the President. In reply it was intimated by Mr. Cevallos, that as you had yourself expressed a wish and obtained permission to return to Spain, the purpose might be accomplished without the necessity of a recall, and that such a change in the mode would be agreeable to your government; in a spirit of conciliation the arrangement proposed by Mr. Cevallos was admitted, and it was not doubted that it would without delay have been carried into effect. It is seen therefore, not without surprise, that at this late day, you should have repaired to the seat of government as if nothing had occurred rendering such a step improper. Under these circumstances, the president has charged me to signify to you, that your remaining at this place is dissatisfactory to him, and that although he cannot permit himself to insist on your departure from the United States during an inclement season, he expects it will not be unnecessarily postponed after this obstacle shall have ceased.

I am charged by the President, at the same time, to let it be fully understood, that the considerations which have led to this explanation, being altogether personal, they are perfectly consistent with the ready admission of a successor, and with all the attention which can be due to whatever communications his catholic majesty may please to make with a view to cultivate harmony and friendship between the two nations.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with consideration and respect, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

The MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO.

No. 2—TRANSLATION.

WASHINGTON, *Jan.* 16.

JAMES MADISON, *Esq.*

SIR,

I have just received your letter of yesterday in which you are pleased to tell me, that from the President of the United States having solicited my recall at Madrid, in the month of April last, he has heard with surprise my arrival in this city, the residence of government, and that he thinks this step of mine improper; adding at the same time, that my stay here would be dissatisfactory to him. As the object of my journey is not with a view to hatch plots, to excite conspiracies, or to promote any attempt whatever against the government of the United States, and as hitherto I have not either directly or indirectly committed acts of a similar tendency, which alone could justify the tenor and object of your letter, to which I reply, my arrival here is an innocent and legal act which leaves me in the full enjoyment of all my rights and privileges, both as a public character or a private individual—Making use therefore of these rights and privileges, I intend remaining in the city, four miles square, in which the government resides, as long as it may suit the interest of the king, my master, or my own personal convenience; I must at the same time add that I shall not lose sight of these two circumstances as respects the period and season in which our mutual desires for my departure from the United States are to be accomplished.

In regard to the objections which this government in its wisdom is pleased to call just respecting the demand of my removal, I shall take the liberty of observing, that although this government, no doubt, may have had their reasons to solicit it, they hitherto have forgotten to communicate them to mine, for Mr. Munroe's official letter to Mr. Cevallos on this subject, merely contains vague, undetermined, general assertions destitute of any proof whatever. It is true that he alledges an attempt of mine to bribe a citizen of the United States; but it is equally so that as this assertion of government is grounded on a reference to a testimony already proved incorrect, I may without wounding the feelings of, or be wanting in that respect which I owe this administration permit myself to call it false and calumnious, independent that in the letter I had the honor of writing to you, sir, early in September 1804, in which this business was completely and satisfactorily explained. If, in fact, the editor of the Commercial Register could ever be considered as an organ of truth, what would the American people think of their chief magistrate, of the heads of departments and of the acts of this administration? It is not my intention to endeavour to change by this explanation the disposition of this government towards my person; my object is solely to fulfil the duty my situation imposes upon me, of again repelling an imputation which is as improbable in itself as it is calumnious against both my public and private character.

I shall therefore, sir, communicate your letter of yesterday to my government. I shall also inform it of my answers thereto, and whenever by the order of the king, my master, I am to return to Spain, I shall quit the United States with sentiments of affection towards a virtuous people, in whose bosom I have lived ten years with the intimate testimony of having never committed any grounded offence against their government, and above all, the consoling satisfaction of having employed all my zeal and feeble talents in defence of the rights and interest of the best of kings.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.

Signed EL MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO.

No. 3.—TRANSLATION.

WASHINGTON, *Jan.* 19.

SIR,

Having gone through the personal explanations which for just motives I was compelled to enter into, in my first answer to your letter of the 15th instant, I must now inform you, sir, what otherwise would then have constituted my sole reply; namely, That the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty, near the United States receives no orders except from his sovereign. I must also declare to you, sir, that I consider both the style and tenor of your letter as indecorous, as its object is an infraction of the privileges attached to my public character. This violation of the diplomatic rights and privileges as inexplicable in itself as it is ill grounded, requires on my part the most solemn protest against your said letter, its style, and the intent with which it was addressed to me. I do therefore protest in the most solemn manner I possibly can, against this improper step of yours, sir, a step which under the existing circumstances, is as contrary to the diplomatic laws and usages as it is to the spirit of the constitution and government of this country; and in order that your conduct, sir, in this case may not in any manner affect the privileges of the body to which I have the honor to belong, I shall immediately transmit to the other members thereof accredited near the United States, a copy of your said letter, of my first answer, and of this my protest, that on their part they may make the proper use thereof, and also that it may always appear that if there has existed on the part of the administration, an arbitrary determination to violate the rights of embassy, respected by every civilized nation, there did also exist in me the just resolution of repelling any similar attempt.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Signed EL MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO.

Congress.

BALANCE SUMMARY.

Foreign Miniſters.

In Senate. Mr. Adams has given notice of his intention to offer a bill "prohibiting the abuse of the privileges enjoyed by foreign ministers resident in this country."

Secret Buſineſs.

The SECRET bill for purchasing the Floridas (says the Washington Fed.) passed the Senate on Friday last; and was carried by the secret committee, to

the president on Monday. Yesterday Mr. Randolph, one of the secret committee, reported to the house that Mr. Jefferson had very graciously received it. As soon as we hear of his signing, our readers will be informed.

Hudson, *February 25.*

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

TO POST-MASTERS.

There appears to be considerable irregularity in the arrival of 'the Balance,' at some of the distant post-offices, particularly in the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Vermont. As the papers are regularly put into the post-office here, and as regularly sent off, we cannot tell where to fix the blame. We have, therefore, merely to request that no package of our papers may be unnecessarily detained in *any* office.

Politeness.

The remarkable grace with which the Spanish Marquis gave our good President *the lie*, in his late letter, proves that the French are not the most polite people in the world.

Capt. Lewis.

An Indian Chief, sent down by Capt. Lewis, from about 1500 miles up the Missouri, has lately arrived at St. Louis, on his way to the city of Washington. He is attended by lieutenant Climpson an interpreter. He is of the Ricquora nation.

Our Indian Neighbors.

The Sock Indians, taking an opportunity when the Osages were out hunting, lately came into their towns, killed about 100 old men, women and children, and took away about as many prisoners. The Osages demanded protection from the United States, and Gen. Wilkinson sent a detachment of men to demand the prisoners.

FIRE.

On Monday, the 13th day of January last, the House of Mr. Daniel Prentice, jun. of the town of Kortright, was consumed by fire, with almost every article it contained. The fire broke out in the house about 3 o'clock in the night, supposed to be communicated by an aperture in the chimney to the ceiling; and such was the alarming progress of it, and the consternation consequential thereto, that a very few of the least valuable articles were saved. $ 250, in bank bills, belonging to Mr. Prentice and a Mr. Phelps, were also burnt. What adds to the melancholy accident is, that Mr. Prentice, but a short time previous, had broke his leg, and was then unable to walk without the assistance of a crutch. The night being unusually stormy, his wife had only time to make her escape to a neighboring house, with her infant child. The loss is estimated to be at least $ 1500.

[*Correspondent.*]

The civil and military commandant of the district of St. Genevieve, in Louisiana, is under arrest by order of his Excellency Gen. Wilkinson. The charges alledged against him are speaking disrespectfully of the President, and his purchase of Louisiana.

FOREIGN.

Bonaparte's Retrograde.

All the late accounts from Europe, agree in stating, that Bonaparte has at length met with an army too strong to be overpowered, and too brave to flee before him. In the Emperor Alexander, he has found an antagonist who is able to check his murderous career, and set bounds to his ambition.

His glory, like a circle in the water,
By wide spreading, is dispers'd to nought.

In the following abstract will be found, the substance of all the intelligence, received, concerning the war operations in Germany.

Report by a vessel arrived at Gloucester, Mass. in a short passage from Bourdeaux—that the Russians had compelled Bonaparte to retreat from some of his positions in Germany, after a desperate battle.

By the arrival of a vessel at Charleston, S. C. in 38 days from Greenock, the following highly interesting particulars are received:

The French army entered Vienna on the 13th November, and levied very heavy contributions.

On the 11th the French under Gen. Mortier, were defeated by the Russians under Kutosow, between Stein and Weifskirchen, with the loss of 2000 men.

The Austro-Russian army defeated the French near Slapanitz, after an action of two days.

The county people broke down the bridges, to prevent the retreat of the French.

The king of Prussia had ordered 140,000 men to advance with the greatest rapidity to Bohemia. His equipage left Berlin on the 3d December for the army.

The Austrian Royal family had removed to Teschen, except the emperor, who gallantly fought at the head of his armies.

The Russians were continually joining the grand army.

The armistice which Bonaparte proposed has been spurned at by the Austrians, who have bravely determined to conquer or to perish beneath the ruins of their country.

The Arch Duke Charles having effected his retreat at the head of 90,000 men, and formed a junction with the arch-duke John, both were advancing by forced marches for Germany.

Complimentary letters have passed between the Emperor Alexander and the Emperor Napoleon.

The utmost enthusiasm pervades the Prussian army; and the young volunteers present themselves in crowds to offer their services to their country. It is said the Prussian army will be augmented to 300,000 men.

Various are the reports concerning the great battle, fought on the 4th of December; but we omit them all to give place to the subjoined particulars, received via Charleston:—

From the London Courier of December 19.

BRILLIANT VICTORY *over the* FRENCH.

The Hamburgh mail due yesterday arrived this morning, and has brought us what was to be expected, intelligence of the utmost importance.

We congratulate the country upon the confirmation of the account of the defeat of the French on the second; and we have the satisfaction to announce, that they have *experienced another, and more —much more decisive defeat.*

The allies who had been successful on the right wing on the 2d Dec and had not been driven further than from the field of battle in the centre, having as we have heard, recovered from the effects of a mistake of a very good General, now again advanced upon the enemy. This was the best proof that though the events of the preceding day had been against them, they did not feel themselves decisively defeated. They advanced on the morning of the third against the enemy, without artillery! Hence the battle soon became a contest of the bayonet alone! As the allies advanced the Emperor Alexander, the bravest of heroes, rode through the ranks of Russians, though exposed to a heavy fire from the French, encouraged them in a most gallant and enthusiastic manner, calling out constantly that it must be victory or death! as he was determined not to quit the field vanquished, and to die on the spot rather than yield.

This conduct raised the enthusiasm of his men to the highest pitch, to desperation even, they advanced upon the French under a heavy and a galling fire, they themselves scarcely discharging a musket. They soon brought the enemy to close quarters with the bayonet; the bayonet and sabre were now alone used—and Mr. Kaye, the Messenger, appears to have spoken with perfect truth when he said he went on the morning of the 3d near the field of battle to try if he could see what was going forward; that he heard shouting and huzzaing, but scarcely a musket fired; that it was but now and then he heard the report of any piece.

In this way, the bayonet and sabre alone used, the battle lasted all the morning of the 3d—most deadly was the struggle. The Russians might fall; but not a man of them would give way. At this mode of fighting they are not only more expert than the French, but they are better fitted for it by that enthusiasm and devotion, when inspired by a great leader, which makes them rather yield their lives to the last man than give way. The struggle with the bayonet lasted in the most murderous manner till noon, when the French gave way, and their main body was totally routed.—Victory now declared for the allies; but still the French contested the ground. The battle continued during the remainder of the 3d; it was renewed on the 4th; and it was not finished until the 5th, when the French were ultimately defeated in all quarters, the allies recovered all their artillery, made considerable captures from the enemy, and finally drove the whole of the French troops beyond the river Shwarzach, behind which they were forced to fly for protection. Bonaparte renewed, and renewed the battle in vain; every stratagem, every excitement he employed to no effect; he has for the first time in Europe, met with a grand and decided defeat in a general battle.

The official accounts of these glorious and important events had reached Berlin and Hamburgh—Lord Harrowby at the one town and Mr. Thornton at the other, together with many other persons, have sent over the news. Sir Arthur Paget's dispatches were, it is supposed, forwarded by Lord Harrowby by the hands of Mr. Donaldson, the messenger, who having been shipwrecked, has not yet brought his dispatches to town. But it is known that Mr. Donaldson is arrived at Dover, and he is expected in London every minute. In the mean time we can confidently affirm the accounts we have given are correct. Even the Hamburgh papers state the news, and that the allies were at Austeraitz, far in advance of Wirchlu, and consequently masters not only of the field of battle, but of all the country east of the Swartzach,

The first column of the Prussian troops has arrived in the environs of Nuremberg; the other columns are following with the utmost rapidity. A few days more will bring them to the seat of war. Augereau is to command the army destined to protect Bonaparte's rear, and act against Prussians. He is now at Ulm, and his force, it is said, is to be increased to 60 000 men. But long before his reinforcements arrive, the Prussians will be able to strike a decisive blow. The account of the Archduke Charles having reached Hungary, is confirmed.—Massena is at Laybach.

Wreath.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE BALANCE.

Mr. Editor,

If you have no original communication for your *Wreath* this week, I should be pleased to see it occupied by the subjoined extract.

MENTOR.

Extract from Young's *Night Thoughts.*

"Is it that life has sown her *joys* so thick,
We can't thrust in a single care between?
Is it, that life has such a swarm of *cares*,
The thoughts of death can't enter for the throng?
Is it, that *time* steals on with downy feet,
Nor wakes *indulgence* from her golden dreams?
To-day, is so like *yesterday*, it cheats;
We take the lying sister for the same.
Life glides away Lorenzo! like a brook;
For ever changing unperceiv'd the change.
In the same brook none ever bath'd him twice:
To the same life none ever twice awoke.
We call the brook the same; the same we think
Our life, tho' still more rapid in its flow;
Nor mark the *much*, irrevocably laps'd,
And mingle with the sea. Or shall we say
(Retaining still the brook to bear us on)
That life is like a vessel on the stream?
In life embark'd, we smoothly down the tide
Of *time* descend, but not on *time* intent;
Amus'd, unconscious of the gliding wave;
Till on a sudden we perceive a shock;
We start, awake, look out; what see we there?
Our brittle bark is burst on *Charon's* shore."

Diversity.

FROM A BOSTON PAPER.

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

THE following counterfeit bank bills are in circulation in the northern states—and we think it our duty to describe them, as far as is in our power, to prevent their circulation. Those who are not thoroughly acquainted with bills ought to be cautious what ones they take—as there never was more counterfeits in circulation than at the present moment.

Bills of the State of Massachusetts.

Union Bank at Boston—Five Dollar Bills—They are executed entirely with a pen, and can be easily distinguished from the true ones—but few in circulation.

Massachusetts Bank at Boston—Ten Dollar Bills, a good imitation of the true ones—paper lighter—a few in circulation.

New-Bedford Bank—Nine Dollar Bills—hard to distinguish from the genuine bills—excepting in the motto "Peace to the World." In *world* the *l* and *d* are in a shade in the counterfeit. The true bills have only the *d*. Paper more spungy and whiter than the original.

Maine Bank, Portland—Five, Seven and Nine Dollar Bills are counterfeited. Some of the nines are dated March 16, 1803, and are hard to distinguish from the true bills. The sevens are dated March 4, 1804, and are also well imitated.

Portland Bank—Seven Dollar Bills, easily known from the genuine.

Nantucket Pacific Bank—Ten Dollar Bills and Two Dollar Bills of Nantucket Bank, altered to Ten Dollars.

Lincoln and Kennebec Bank at Wiscasset—Ten Dollar Bills--Imitation good. Paper lighter and more spungy than the genuine.

Plymouth Bank—Five Dollar Bills, of the first impression issued from the Bank; Imitation good, excepting the red and black ink which are at once a detection of them—but few in circulation.

Gloucester Bank—Five and Ten Dollar Bills; but so badly done, that a single glance of the eye can detect them—but few in circulation.

There are also Four and Six Dollar Bills of *Salem Bank* in circulation. Imitation poor, besides bearing a fictitious signature of the President and Cashier. The genuine bills bear the names of Benjamin Pickman, jun. as President, and Jona. Hodges, as Cashier.

The incorporated Banks in this state are twenty-two: and we believe all the counterfeit bills in circulation are enumerated above.

Bills of the State of New-Hampshire.

Dover Bank—Two dollar bills very badly executed. They are dated February 7, 1804.

Portsmouth—Five and Ten Dollar bills of New-Hampshire Bank, payable at the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia. These are a tolerable imitation.

Cheshire Bank at Keene—Ten Dollar Bills, dated Jan. 12, 1805. They are well executed, and known only by a critical examination with the true bills. Some two dollar bills of this bank, are also altered to a *ten*.

Bills of the State of Connecticut.

Norwich. One Dollar bills altered to 25. The 25 in German Text is shaded by a scrawl; in the genuine they are not. One dollar bills are also altered to ten and are well done.

New-London. Twenty Dollar Bills, altered from a smaller denomination, are extremely well done.

Bills of the State of Rhode-Island.

Smithfield Bank. Two, three, seven, five and ten dollar bills of this bank, have recently got into circulation. The sevens are extremely well imitated, so much so that it requires a very close comparison with the true bills to distinguish them. The other denominations are also well imitated.

Providence. Five Dollar bills of the Exchange Bank—imitation very bad. There are also in circulation ten dollar bills of the bank of Providence, altered from a smaller denomination.

New-Port Union Bank. Three dollar bills, dated March 8, 1804 clumsily done.

Washington Bank at Westerly. One dollar bills altered to twenty five. There are also a few five dollar bills, counterfeited, of this bank in circulation.

Bills of the State of New-York.

Farmer's Bank at Troy. Ten Dollar bills, the impression generally fainter than the true ones—paper lighter complexion and more spungy.

Manhattan Bank at New-York. Five dollar bills; paper and impression about the same as those of Troy Bank.

Merchants' Bank at New-York. Five and ten dollar bills, poorly imitated, and easily known from the genuine bills.

Besides the above counterfeits, there are five, ten, twenty and fifty dollar bills, of the United States' Bank in circulation. Those who are acquainted with bills, can easily discover them from the genuine.

There have also, within a few days got into circulation, spurious ten dollar bills of Newbern Bank, dated July 25, 1805, signed James M'Kinley, President, and M. C. Stevens, Cashier. They are a handsome looking bill—but no such bank exists. There are also no such Bank as Burlington, Richmond, Scituate, or Philadelphia Union Bank; bills of which are in circulation.

From motives of public good we have been thus particular in describing all the counterfeit bills in circulation; and the several printers will doubtless render a service to the community by inserting the above in their papers.

GILBERT & DEAN.

Boston, January 27.

Terms of the Balance,

FOR 1806.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by Mail, Two Dollars, payable in Advance.

To those who take their papers at the Office, in bundles or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the Volume.

NOTE.

The first, second, third and fourth Volumes of the Balance may be had on the following terms:—

First Volume...unbound... - -	$ 2
Second Volume, - - - -	$ 2,50
Third Volume, - - - -	$ 2,50
Fourth Volume, - - - -	$ 2,50
The four together, - - -	$ 8,

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